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- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except MC): INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION [US/US]; New Orchard Road, Armonk, NY 10504 (US).
- (72) Inventors: KANEVSKY, Dimitri; 1358 Spring Valley Road, Ossining, NY 10562 (US). ZADROZNY, Wlodek; 30 Saw Mill River Road, Hawthorne, NY 10532 (US). ZLATSKIN, Alexander; 848 Kessler Place, Yorktown Heights, NY 10598 (US).
- (74) Agents: DE PENA, Alain; Compagnie IBM France, Direction de la Propriété Intellectuelle, F-06610 La Gaude (FR).
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- (71) Applicant (for MC only): COMPAGNIE IBM FRANCE [FR/FR]; Tour Descartes, 2, avenue Gambetta, F-92066 Paris La Defense Cedex (FR).
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(54) Title: WEB-BASED SECURED METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR COLLABORATIVE INVENTIONS CREATION

(57) Abstract:

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WEB-BASED SECURED METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR
COLLABORATIVE INVENTIONS CREATION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

5 This invention relates to a system and method of creating
patent applications in general, and, in particular, to a
system and method for forming a group of co-inventors, for
developing and drafting a patent application through a
collaborative effort, and for apportioning rights in the
10 finished patent application.

2. Description of the Related Art

In the corporate atmosphere of the new millennium,
intellectual property is becoming one of the most important
assets a corporation possesses. Intellectual property, in the
15 form of patents, trademarks, and copyrights, is both the
support for future development, as well as the bulwark against
competitor's products and practices. This invention focuses
on the intellectual property of patents.

Writing a patent application is often a time-consuming
20 and laborious process. Patent agents and attorneys are usually
used for this purpose, which adds to the expense and
difficulty. The difficulty in drafting a patent prevents
laypeople, who may have very good ideas for inventions, from
even attempting to patent their ideas. Even when a
25 corporation has many creative individuals, it may not be
realizing all of its potential assets. Thus, a corporation

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may be losing money from ideas that it might have patented or, even worse, may be allowing competitors to take possession of inventions for which personnel at the corporation might have had the idea first. Therefore, there is a need for a
5 simplified system and method to develop and draft patent applications.

In addition, in a corporation, as an example, there may be individuals that don't know about a particular patent proposal, but whose abilities might be a perfect asset to the
10 development of that patent proposal, as well as its subsequent writing. Outside the structure of a corporation, there may be disparate individuals whose skills would uniquely match them to a patent proposal, but there are no means for them to discover each other or to form a group. Therefore, there is a
15 need for a system and method of bringing together individuals whose interests, skills, or experience are relevant to a particular patent proposal.

Besides the issue of forming a group with relevant skills, the work of developing and writing a patent application is a
20 strenuous task for an individual. In addition, in a corporate environment, the task of preparing a patent application will take an employee away from her other duties and responsibilities. However, this task can be made easier by having more than one individual involved in the creative
25 process, thereby distributing the burden. However, this distribution of the development and writing work presents problems. These co-writers will need to meet, share ideas, assign writing tasks to individuals, review, and revise. As the number of co-writers increases, the individual burden
30 decreases, but the logistics of organizing face-to-face meetings and keeping everyone informed of all the changes increases in the same proportion. For people in a corporation, there is again the problem of time being taken away from the day-to-day work of the employees who are acting

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as co-writers. For individuals who are not connected by a corporation or even geographically, the logistics of organizing a group development effort may be insurmountable. Therefore, there is a need for a system to organize and
5 simplify the interaction between co-writers who are writing a patent application.

On the other hand, even if the group of co-writers is effectively organized to write together, the issue of individual rights to the final product still needs to be
10 addressed. If, in the end, the group of co-writers will retain their rights to the issued patent (rather than assigning them to an employer), they may wish to agree contractually beforehand as to what each member can do. For instance, they may decide to assign their rights to a company
15 in which they are the only shareholders. Further, they may decide to apportion the number of shares given to each member according to that member's contribution to the project. If this is an invention that will be assigned to an employer for which all the co-writers work, the employer may have a policy
20 of disbursing royalties, bonuses, or benefits to co-inventor/employees for valuable issued patents or for the number of filed patent applications. In this case, the group of co-writers may want to apportion these benefits according to the work or skill that each co-writer brought to the
25 project. Therefore, there is a need to effectively apportion rights in the patent application or future issued patent amongst the various people working on it.

In summary, there is a need for a system and method for forming a group of co-writers, for organizing the group so
30 that they may effectively collaborate on developing and writing a patent application, and for the group to negotiate concerning rights in the patent application or future issued patent.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of this invention is to provide a system and method for creating a group of potential co-inventors, based on their interests, skills and experience.

5 Another object of the invention is to provide a system and method for simplifying and systematizing a procedure for drafting patent applications.

Another object of the invention is to provide a system and a method for a group of co-inventors to collaborate on
10 developing and drafting a patent application.

Yet another object of the invention is to provide a system and method for collaborative drafting of a patent application over a network.

A further object of the invention is to provide a system
15 and method for a group of co-inventors to negotiate their respective rights in a patent application.

To accomplish the above and other objects, a method is proposed, which, in the preferred embodiment, comprises the steps of creating a subscriber list; receiving a proposal of a
20 patent idea by an initial inventor; creating a pool of potential co-inventors by searching through the subscriber lists; providing a forum for the pool of potential co-inventors and the initial inventor to communicate and further develop the patent proposal; soliciting bids on rights
25 in the patent draft, once the patent proposal is ready to enter the drafting stage; allotting rights in the patent draft based on a process of bid, counter-bid, and response; writing, by members of the pool of co-inventors and the initial inventor, the patent draft based on the patent proposal;
30 providing a forum for members of the pool of co-inventors and

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the initial inventor to communicate and further develop the patent draft; and ending the process, once it is determined that the patent draft is in condition to do so.

To accomplish the above and other objects, a system is proposed, which, in the preferred embodiment, comprises a network; a Subscriber database for storing subscriber records; a terminal by which an initial inventor transmits a patent proposal; a Patent Proposal Server for receiving the patent proposal, for creating a pool of potential co-inventors using the Subscriber Database, for storing a patent proposal file; a Patent Proposal Web Server for providing interactive access to the patent proposal file to the initial inventor and the pool of potential co-inventors; a Rights Negotiation Server for providing an interface that allows the initial inventor to solicit bids, create counter-bids, and receive responses; a Patent Draft Server for storing a patent draft file, once the rights in the patent draft have been determined; a Patent Draft Web Server for providing interactive access to the patent draft file to the initial inventor and the pool of co-inventors; and a Security System for maintaining appropriate levels of security.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of the fundamental modules in the preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a flowchart of a method according to the preferred embodiment of the present embodiment;

FIG. 3 is a diagram of a system according to the preferred embodiment of the present embodiment;

FIG. 4 is a diagram of exemplary fields in a Non-Subscriber database record according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention;

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FIG. 5 is an exemplary Co-Inventor Subscription web page according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 6 is an exemplary Patent Proposal Input web page according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 7 is a block diagram of the creation of a Patent Proposal Database record by components of a Patent Proposal Database Server according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 8 is an exemplary Patent Proposal Pool web page according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 9 is a flowchart of the steps in a rights negotiation procedure according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 10 is an exemplary Draft web page view of a Patent Draft File according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

In the following description, the terms "server" and "database" are used in a generic functional sense. The term "server" should be understood within the client/server architectural model—the client requests a service, the server provides a service. The term "database" can be understood in its most broad definition, as a data structure storing records. Thus, the servers and databases described below are not necessarily housed in different pieces of hardware. Indeed, any of the servers or databases could be implemented using a distributed network system, where the functional elements of a server or database are not only distributed among nodes, but will often migrate from node to node. On the

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opposite end of the spectrum, all of the servers and databases discussed below could be resident on one mainframe computer. However much of each server or database is implemented in software, firmware, or hardware is also open to many variations, as is well known in the art.

Furthermore, the terms "network" and "computer" are used in the most general sense. A "computer" is any computing means, from a single microprocessor or micro-controller to a computer system distributed over multiple processing nodes. A "network" includes any means that connects computers. Thus, although the preferred embodiment uses an Ethernet LAN, the nodes could connect to a central server through individual point-to-point connections. Other terms in the text are also to be understood in a generic functional sense, as would be known by one skilled in the art.

I. Overview

The procedure according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention can be broken down into three fundamental blocks, as shown in FIG. 1. The first stage, Idea Development 101, involves the proposal of an idea and the initial discussions concerning it, as the proposer of the idea assesses potential co-inventors and further fleshes out details. The first stage ends when the proposer selects her co-inventors. The second stage, Rights Negotiation 102, involves the negotiation between the proposer and the selected co-inventors over rights to the final patent, if it issues. What rights are being negotiated will depend on the circumstances of the co-inventors: employees of the same corporation might be negotiating over residual returns or bonuses given by the corporation, people previously unconnected by business ties might negotiate over rights in any patent that issues. When the group has reached a settlement, the third stage, Patent Drafting 103, begins.

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Patent Drafting 103 involves the collaboration of the group in drafting the patent.

Although these three different stages will be described in the preferred embodiment as being managed by one entity, each stage could be handled by a separate entity. In other words, in the preferred embodiment, a single corporation is managing all three stages for its own employees. However, these functions could be outsourced to a company whose business is directed towards managing one or more of an idea development system, a rights negotiation system, or a patent drafting system. Furthermore, each of these systems could be offered as a service on the Internet. In an Internet embodiment, people could subscribe to one or all of the services by paying a fee.

In the preferred embodiment, as discussed above, a single corporation is maintaining the three systems of FIG. 1. A general outline of the procedure according to the preferred embodiment is shown in FIG. 2. An initial inventor submits a patent idea and the requirements concerning possible co-inventors with whom to develop and write the patent in step 201. The "co-inventor pool", those individuals with the appropriate confidentiality level and co-inventor requirements, are selected in step 210. In the preferred embodiment, a patent proposal committee determines whether it is worthwhile to go forward with the proposal before step 210. The members of the co-inventor pool are contacted with information concerning the patent proposal in step 220. In step 230, interested members of the co-inventor pool and the initial inventor provide suggestions, commentary and other material concerning the patent proposal, and this provided material is shared amongst one or more of the co-inventor pool. At step 240, the patent proposal committee determines whether the patent proposal is ready to enter the patent drafting stage. If it is, the final co-inventors need to be

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selected in step 250 and the rights of each of the co-inventors need to be determined in step 260. In the preferred embodiment, steps 250 and 260 occur simultaneously, which is why the steps are parallel to each other in FIG. 2.

5 Once steps 250 and 260 are complete, the initial inventor and the co-inventors start the collaborative drafting of the patent application in step 270. A patent draft committee determines whether the patent draft is in final form in step 280. After this, the patent application is given to a patent agent to prepare for filing with a patent office.

10

The system that performs these activities, according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention, will be described with reference to FIG. 3. The initial inventor, or patent proposer, 100 has a computer terminal 103, which is

15 connected to the corporation's network 105. The terminal 103 is not necessarily on the corporation's grounds, and may be a home PC (personal computer) connected to the corporation's network 105 by a PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol) or SLIP (Serial Line Internet Protocol) connection. Computer 103 has a web browser program, such as Netscape Navigator™, installed.

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The network is also connected to a Patent Proposal Web Server 110, a Rights Negotiation Web Server 120, and a Patent Draft Web Server 130. These three servers deal directly with Idea Development 101, Rights Negotiation 102, and Patent Drafting

25 103, respectively, as shown in FIG. 1. The Patent Proposal Web Server 110, Rights Negotiation Web Server 120, and Patent Draft Web Server 130 are also connected to a secured network 155. Also on the secured network 155 is a Patent Proposal Database Server 112, a Subscriber Database 114, a

30 Non-Subscriber Database 116, a Patent Draft Server 140, and a Security System 150. As will become clear below, the secured network 155 is not necessary to the invention, if certain servers are directly connected to each other by, for instance, a serial connection.

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As discussed above, according to the present invention, the different servers are not necessarily running on different processors and each individual server may be split up among multiple processors. In the preferred embodiment as shown in FIG. 3, there is a further separation between the elements that are directly accessible to the network 105 and the elements which are not. The three Web Servers 110, 120, and 130, are directly connected to the network; whereas the Patent Draft Server 140, Patent Proposal Database Server, Subscriber Database 114, non-Subscriber Database 116, and Security System 150 are only connected to the secured network 155. This is in order to provide greater security for subscriber, non-subscriber, and patent information. The Security System 150 maintains security and monitors the transmission of secured information to the Web Servers, as well as on the secured network 155 in general. The Security System 150 keeps records regarding confidentiality levels and authorized access to secured information. Each employee, or user of the corporate network 105, has a record in the Security System 150 describing their confidentiality level, login name, passwords, and event history. The Security System 150 ensures that only authorized personnel, including the initial inventor and the members of the pool of potential co-inventors, access particular web pages. Certain aspects of Security System 150 could also be implemented by storing the appropriate security information in different database records.

The Web servers provide access in browser format to this secured information, but a user of network 105 will not be able to directly access the secured information.

Although the preferred embodiment uses a web server, any network server system that provides individual files that can be accessed by different authorized groups could be used. In the preferred embodiment, the web servers act as an interface

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between the protected secured data in database form on the secured network 155 and the clients on the corporation's network 105 who are attempting to access that data. Other interface servers could be used rather than Web servers. The
5 term "web servers" is to be understood as a World Wide Web-type server that delivers web pages to clients. The web pages are in HTML (Hypertext Mark-up Language), but could be in any mark-up language decipherable by the browsers being used on the network. In the preferred embodiment, data is
10 retrieved from and posted to other servers using CGI (Common Gateway Interface).

In other embodiments, the separation between Web Server and Database or Draft Server may not be necessary. For instance, the secured databases may be directly accessible on a
15 corporate intranet in a smaller corporation where the intranet is already reasonably secure. Furthermore, other means of accessing and sharing information on network 105 could be used besides Web Servers. Although the Patent Draft Server 140 and the Patent Proposal Database Server 112 are single units, both
20 could be depicted as two units, one for storage, the other for processing. In other words, for instance, the Patent Proposal Database Server 112 could be depicted as a Patent Proposal Database for storage and a Patent Proposal Server for processing Patent Proposal Database records. For ease of
25 explanation, these different functions have been integrated into one unit.

Other employees of the corporation have access to the network through a variety of means. As shown in FIG. 3, access may be through a terminal 171. Access can be made through embedded
30 devices as well, such as a telephone 173, or a palm computer device 175. Wireless connections with network 105 could also be used, such a laptop with a radio connection to network 105.

In the preferred embodiment, all employees of the corporation

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are listed in the non-Subscriber Database 116. In an Internet embodiment, the entries in the non-Subscriber database could be created from Internet websites, articles, and searches. FIG. 4 is an example of a non-Subscriber Database record. The non-Subscriber Database record contains fields for the employee's identification number, name, position, department (or division), work location, work contact information, assigned confidentiality level, restrictions, work history, technical skills, and education. The restrictions field contains information concerning access restrictions on the employee in addition to the confidentiality level. An example of such a restriction is if the employee is a citizen of another country for which there are access restriction laws. These fields are only examples, and the non-subscriber Database records may contain many more. For instance, if a corporation does a lot of government work, another field for a government security level would be included.

In the preferred embodiment, employees first sign up, or subscribe, to the patent drafting program in order to indicate their willingness to be a co-inventor. This sign-up procedure copies the non-subscriber record concerning the employee into a Subscriber database record. In the preferred embodiment, the employee uses a web browser program, such as Netscape Navigator[™], to access and post information. Returning to FIG. 3, an employee 190 would enter the Patent Proposal Web Server and click on a "Subscribe?" button or a "Change Subscription Information?" button on the opening Web page. In this context, the terms "click" and "double-click" signify a user pressing the button on a mouse attached to a computer. However, any means of selecting and "pressing" screen icons using a cursor may be used. The employee is then asked for her name, employee id, and an access code. Because this information is being transferred over the corporation's network (or the Internet), a program layer operable in the browser and web server is used to encrypt and decrypt the

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information. In the preferred embodiment, SSL (Secure Sockets Layer), which uses a public and private key encryption system, is used to pass sensitive data between user terminals and the Web Servers. Furthermore, for the remaining description of
5 the preferred embodiment, it is assumed that SSL is being used for communications between user terminals and Web servers.

After the employee enters the login information, she is presented with a Co-Inventor Subscription Web page, as shown
10 in FIG. 5. The Co-Inventor Subscription Web Page will present information already on file on the right-hand side, and fields to be filled in on the left-hand side. The "information already on file" includes the data in the employee's non-Subscriber Database record. On the right-hand side,
15 Employee Information 510 lists information taken from the non-Subscriber Database record of the employee. Information fields that may be too large to show on the Web page are shown on separate pages or pop-up windows by pressing the appropriate button ("RESTRICTIONS", "WORK HISTORY:", "TECHNICAL
20 SKILLS", and "EDUCATION" in FIG. 5).

Under Employee Information 510, is Patent Experience 520, which lists various aspects of the employee's patent experience. At the initial subscription of the employee, these fields may be empty, unless some of this information is
25 stored in the non-Subscriber Database records. If the employee later accesses this page to change some data, these fields would be filled in. FIG. 5 shows the fields filled in, as an example. The first field in Patent Experience 520 in FIG. 4 is "Patents", which lists all proposals, drafts, or
30 issued patents the employee has worked on. This may or may not include patents worked on at other companies. The status (proposal, draft, filed, or issued) of the various patent projects can be indicated by color, icon, or other means common to the art of Web pages. In FIG. 5, the patent project
35 worked on is listed by the corporation's identification (e.g.,

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"SXR-38291") and further information can be obtained by pressing the "View" button next to the identification. This button could lead to the actual Patent Draft file, which will be discussed further below, a summary, the issued patent, etc.

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The second area in Patent Experience 520 after "Patents", is the "Summary", which consolidates certain statistics concerning the employee's patent work. FIG. 5 lists "Patents", which is the number of drafts the employee has worked on, "Proposed", which is the number of patent proposals the employee has made, "Co-invented", which is the number of drafts on which the employee was a co-inventor, "No. of years", which is the number of years the employee has been involved in patent drafting, "No. of hours", which is the number of hours the employee has actually worked on patent drafting, "Writing Ability", which rates the employee's patent drafting writing ability, and "Teamwork", which is a measure of the employee's team work. None of these fields would be accessible (i.e. changeable) by the employee. Some fields, such as "Patents", "Proposed", "Co-Invented", "No. of Years", and "No. of Hours", would be automatically generated. Other fields, such as "Writing Ability" and "Teamwork", would require some sort of assessment. "Writing ability" could be determined by a designated reviewer, a patent draft committee, the patent agent who finalizes the patent drafts into applications, etc. "Teamwork" could be determined by other co-inventors, the initial inventor, a patent oversight committee, etc. Obviously, these fields ("Writing Ability" and "Teamwork") are very sensitive, and, in other embodiments, they may not be viewed by the employee herself.

On the right-hand side of the Co-Inventor Subscription Web page, under "Subscription Data" 530 as shown in FIG. 5, are the fields that the employee enters herself. The first field "Area(s) of Expertise" allows the employee to list what she

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believes her areas of expertise. This is allowed in the preferred embodiment because another person with access to this record could view the employee's work history, technical skills, and education in order to assess the employee's claims of expertise. If the employee wishes, she may explain why those are her areas of expertise in the same field. The second field "Area(s) of Interest" allows the employee to indicate what area she wants to be further involved in. Putting a category like "Opto-Electronic Switches" in this field guarantees that, if the employee fulfills the other categories, the employee will be placed in the co-inventor pool for patent proposals involving opto-electronic switches. The third field "Level of Commitment" allows the employee to indicate how much time she is willing to expend as a co-inventor. This field could be highly detailed, supplying vacation times and differing numbers of hours for different weeks, or fairly vague, supplying a total number of hours for the whole project. In addition, the "Level of Commitment" could supply different amounts of time depending on the type of project.

Once these fields are filled, the Subscriber Database record is complete and stored in the Subscriber database 114. The records in the Subscriber Database 114 have many of the same fields as the non-Subscriber Database records, as shown in FIG. 4, but also has many additional fields, such as the fields under "Patent Experience" and "Subscription Data" in FIG. 5.

Having shown the types of files stored concerning subscribers and non-subscribers, the different aspects of Idea Development will be discussed in the section below.

II. Idea Development

As discussed in reference to FIG. 2 and 3, the initial

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inventor 100 proposes a patent idea, by means of a computer 103, connected to the corporate network 105, in the preferred embodiment. When entering a patent proposal, the initial inventor accesses the opening web page of the Patent Proposal Web Server 110 and indicates that she wishes to propose a patent idea, which, for example, may be done by clicking on a "Proposal?" button. The employee is then asked for her name, employee id, and an access code, and, after the employee enters this information, is presented with a Patent Proposal Input Web page. As mentioned above, these communications between the browser client and the Web Server are encrypted using SSL. The Patent Proposal Input web page is used as an interface to create a new Patent Proposal database file in the Patent Proposal Database Server 112. The relationship between the Patent Proposal Input Page and the Patent Proposal Database record is analogous to the relationship between the Subscription Web Page and the Subscriber Database record described above. Therefore, the fields in an actual Patent Proposal Database record will not be discussed, because they correspond to the fields shown in a Patent Proposal Input Web Page.

An example of a Patent Proposal Input Web page is shown in FIG. 6. The exemplary Patent Proposal Input Web page contains various fields, but some of them are optional, and more fields could easily be added. The fields on the left can be categorized as Patent Proposal Description fields 610 and the fields on the right as Co-Inventor Requirements fields 620.

Under the "Patent Proposal Description" in FIG. 6, the "Key" field would be the alphanumeric sequence used to identify this particular record. This would likely be generated by the system. The "Suggested Title" is the title proposed by the initial inventor. The "Field of the Invention" field gives one or more keywords or keyphrases, such as "Drainage Equipment Improvement", covering the area of the patent idea's

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application. The "Problem Formulation" field stores a short synopsis of the reasons or motivation for the patent idea. In order to make the system user-friendly, the problem formulation can have bullet categories to choose from, such as

5 "a need for", "a lacking", or "a leap forward", so that the user can quickly put the wording in proper form. The "Brief Description of the Idea" field gives enough information to inform the potential co-inventor pool of the broad outlines of the patent idea. This may include a general background of the

10 invention, as well as a rough sketch of the particular inventive idea. A drawing scanned in by the initial inventor or a computer-generated graphic is also included to further illustrate the proposal. The "Prior Art" field describes previous equipment or inventions that are relevant to the

15 present patent idea. The "Prior Art" field could also contain citations or links to articles or websites that are related to the patent proposal. The "Status" field indicates the stage of development the proposal is in, such as whether the Patent Proposal Committee has approved the patent idea to go forward

20 to the collaborative stage. The "Project" field indicates a specific project this proposal is related to or part of. In other embodiments, the Database record would have additional fields and the ability to store various types of computer files related to the patent proposal, such as drawings, audio

25 files, Internet links to related material, etc.

Under "Co-Inventor Requirements" in FIG. 6, are the requirements used to search the subscriber database to create the potential co-inventor pool. The "Level of Confidentiality" field stores the level of confidentiality

30 determined by the Security System 150. In this example, the confidentiality levels are internal, confidential, and top confidential. However, there may be many more gradations and conditions in the confidentiality levels. The initial inventor can not modify this field. The "Area(s) of

35 Expertise" field indicates the areas desired by the initial

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inventor. The "Technical Skills" field indicates what special skills or experience might be needed to assist in drafting the patent, such as a medical specialization. The "Education" field can indicate a level of education, type of education, or whether particular course or subjects were taken. The "Writing Ability" field indicates the appropriate level of writing aptitude desired in a co-inventor. The "Patent Experience" field indicates what level of previous experience in drafting patents is required in the co-inventor. There are many more possible co-inventor fields. They include a "Military-related" field, which is for people who do want to work on certain types of inventions, and a "Government Security" field, which could also be used in tandem with the "Level of Confidentiality" field for projects that require security clearance. A "Division" or "Location" field could indicate that the pool of co-inventors is limited to a division, department, or location within a corporation.

Most of these fields, except "Level of Confidentiality", are filled in by the initial inventor in the preferred embodiment. In other embodiments, certain fields might be set by a patent proposal committee or patent proposal manager in order to ensure uniformity of style and that frivolous proposals are not made to subscribers. In yet other embodiments, all of the co-inventor qualifications could be determined by the corporation after the initial inventor submits the patent proposal. In further other embodiments, a patent proposal committee or patent proposal manager may give a final edit to the proposal before it is saved to the Patent Proposal database. Furthermore, the different fields could be weighted by their relative importance. For instance, if the "Technical Skills" were more important than the "Writing Ability" for this particular patent proposal, there would be additional fields applying weighing factors to the corresponding fields.

Returning to FIG. 3, after the initial inventor 100 inputs the

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appropriate information in the Patent Proposal Input Web page, the input information is transferred over the secure network 155 to the Patent Proposal database 112. At this point, the Patent Proposal Database Server 112 creates a Patent Proposal Database Record for this patent proposal. The Patent Proposal Database Server 112 is responsible for understanding the requirements sent by the initial inventor 100 and choosing which users to solicit with the patent idea. The Patent Proposal Database Server 112 uses the co-inventor requirements and patent proposal description to help select a solicitation list of possible co-inventors. The Security System 150 establishes a confidentiality level for each Patent Proposal record in the Patent Proposal Database Server 112, by determining the importance of the idea. The "importance" of an idea may have different meanings, depending on the corporation or entities involved. For instance, it may mean economic gain, level of need for that proposed idea in the corporation, and it may depend on other issues, such as whether or not the corporation is working with other corporations in the same area.

The Security System 150 may have a central processing unit (CPU) which uses a heuristic analysis program to weigh these factors and determine an appropriate confidentiality level. On the other hand, the Security System 150 may analyze the data and present a report to a patent proposal committee or patent proposal manager, who determines the appropriate level of confidentiality based on their knowledge of the situation and contact with other managers in the corporation. In short, the Security System 150 represents any type of system, computer or human, which designates a confidentiality level for a patent proposal.

Now, the modules used by the Patent Proposal Database Server 112 to create a Patent Proposal Database record from the information received from the Patent Proposal Web Server

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110 (the information input by the initial inventor 100) will be described in detail with reference to FIG. 7. The process begins when the patent proposal information input at the Patent Proposal Web Server 110 is sent to the Patent Proposal Database Server 112 over the secure network 155. In the preferred embodiment, this information is in encrypted form in order to ensure security. Because the information is encrypted, it is sent to a Decrypting Module 705, which decrypts the information, extracting the original data, which is patent proposal input file 704. The decrypted patent proposal input file 704 is sent to a Security Information Extractor 715, which extracts security information necessary for the Security System 150 to determine the appropriate level of confidentiality. This extracted information 717 is sent to the Security System 150. When the Security System 150 has finished its analysis, it sends the appropriate confidentiality level back to the Patent Proposal Database Server 112, where the Patent Proposal Database Record Formatter 720 receives it.

The Patent Proposal Database Record Formatter 720 receives the decrypted patent proposal file 704 and the confidentiality level, and combines the decrypted patent proposal input file, the confidentiality level, and other information into the appropriate record format of the Patent Proposal Database Server 112. This newly-created patent proposal database record 735 is sent to the Co-Inventor Solicitor 740, which selects potential co-inventors and solicits them. The Co-Inventor Solicitor 740 searches the Subscriber Database 114, and selects potential co-inventors using the co-inventor characteristics in the patent proposal database record 735. After searching the Subscriber database 114, the Co-Inventor Solicitor 740 searches the non-Subscriber Database 116 for potential co-inventors, using nominal characteristics from the patent proposal database record 735, such as "Technical Skills", "Education", etc. The Co-Inventor Solicitor 740

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generates the co-inventor pool from these two searches and appends it to the database record 735.

At this point, the Co-Inventor Solicitor 740 accesses the contact information in the subscriber and non-subscriber database records to send an e-mail notification to each member of the co-inventor pool. The e-mail notification indicates that a patent proposal has been made and that the receiver should go to a link embedded in the e-mail message. This link will bring the receiver to a login web page on the Patent Proposal Web server, from which the receiver will enter a secured Patent Proposal Pool web page, which will be described below. Once the Co-Inventor Solicitor 740 has transmitted the e-mails to the co-inventor pool, it transmits an e-mail to the initial inventor 100, informing her that the co-inventor pool has been chosen and contacted. The subscriber could be contacted by an e-mail through the network 105, but may be contacted in other ways, such as by mail or bulletin. The message would also contain a link to the Patent Proposal Pool web page. At this point, the patent proposal database record 735 is stored.

When either the initial inventor 100 or a member of the co-inventor pool goes to the Patent Proposal Pool web page, the Patent Proposal Web Server 110 will create the page by accesses the information contained in the corresponding patent proposal database record at the Patent Proposal Database Server 112. An example of a Patent Proposal Pool web page is shown in FIG. 8. In the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the left-hand side of the Patent Proposal web page is similar to the left-hand side of the Patent Proposal Input web page. Although the initial inventor 100 is able to modify the fields on the left-hand side, members of the co-inventor pool that access the page are not be able to modify those fields. On the right-hand side, the initial inventor 100 and members of the co-inventor pool can post messages, drawings,

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links, audio files, etc. As shown in FIG. 8, the right-hand side of the Patent Proposal Pool web page allows the user to choose the form of information she wishes to post to the web page by clicking on one of the buttons ("Comment", "Drawing", "Audio file", "Computer file", and "Note with relevant link"). In FIG. 8, the user has clicked the "Comment" button, and the right-hand side has filled with two sections corresponding to the "Comment" function. On the top is a list showing a shortened form of each "Comment" posted to this Patent Proposal Pool web page. On the bottom is a window for the user to enter her message to be posted. The Patent Proposal Pool web page in FIG. 8 also enables interactive communication between participants by clicking on the "Videoconference", "Audioconference", or "Instant Messaging". Windows appropriate to each of those functions would appear on the right-hand side of the web page.

Many variations on the Patent Proposal Pool web page are possible. The initial inventor 100 might act as webmaster of the web page, capable of deleting posted information and altering the appearance of the web page. Furthermore, the initial inventor 100 could be empowered to remove members of the co-inventor pool. Posted information could have different levels of confidentiality so that, for example, project managers could post notes to each other concerning future business strategy, without necessarily informing all the members of the co-inventors pool.

In the preferred embodiment, the idea development stage ends when the patent proposal committee authorizes the proposal to enter the patent draft stage. In another embodiment, the initial inventor 100 decides when the patent proposal is ready to enter the draft stage. In yet another embodiment, the initial inventor 100 and the co-inventor pool reach a consensus as to when the proposal is ready to enter the draft stage. Furthermore, in other embodiments, the actual

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co-inventors may be chosen before entering the patent draft stage, so that the proposal may be more fully developed before determining whether it was worthwhile to enter the patent draft stage.

- 5 Having discussed the various aspects of Idea Development according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the stage of Rights Negotiation will be discussed in the section below.

III. Rights Negotiation

- 10 In the preferred embodiment, once the patent proposal committee has authorized a patent draft from the patent proposal, the co-inventors for the patent draft must be chosen. This choosing is done in concert with negotiating for the rights in any patent that issues from the draft. At this
15 point, the Patent Proposal Database record concerning the accepted proposal is moved to the Patent Draft Server 140 over the secured network 155. The Patent Draft Server 140 has a higher level of security than the Patent Proposal Database Server 112, and holds all the active patent drafts. A
20 corresponding patent draft file, which holds all the information from the originating Patent Proposal Database record as well as many new features, which will be discussed in the next section, is created.

- 25 In the preferred embodiment, rights negotiation is performed by means of the Rights Negotiation Web Server 120. The information used in and produced by the rights negotiation is stored in the Patent Draft file in the Patent Draft Server 140. In the preferred embodiment, there are several web pages employed in the rights negotiation stage. A Bidding web page
30 is used by members of the pool of co-inventors to file their bids, which would be stored in the Patent Draft file on the Patent Draft Server 140. A Bid Analysis web page is used by

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the initial inventor to access all of the bids, and, in addition, may include embedded code for modeling different possible apportionments of rights in the patent draft. The embedded code, preferably in Java, would produce various
5 models, such as pie charts, bar graphs, etc., representing different breakdowns of percentages according to the bids, counter-bids, or responses to counter-bids. The Bid Analysis web page also has a screen for viewing e-mail concerning the bidding from various parties.

10 The steps in the rights negotiation process according to the preferred embodiment are shown in FIG. 9. In step 901, an e-mail soliciting bids for the patent draft are sent to all members of the co-inventor pool. The members of the
15 co-inventor pool who are interested in developing the patent draft enter bids for their selection as a co-inventor in step 905. The nature of the bids will depend on the nature of the embodiment. For instance, the preferred embodiment is within a corporation that, presumably, wants the patent to be assigned to the corporation. Therefore, the interested
20 members of the co-inventor's pool would not bid for an ownership interest in the patent itself. However, the corporation may assign a certain percentage of royalties generated by the patent to the inventors or bonuses to the inventors of certain important or successful patents. Hence,
25 in the preferred embodiment, the bids of the interested members consist of the number of hours the potential co-inventor is willing to work on the project and the percentage of the potential benefits that the potential co-inventor would want based on those hours. In an Internet
30 embodiment, where the parties are only connected by the web page, the bid may be a straight percentage of any monies that result from any issued patent.

In the preferred embodiment, the initial inventor receives the various bids in step 910 and determines whether to accept any

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of the bids in step 915. In other embodiments, the initial inventor and the interested participants would bid against each other to a patent draft committee, which would perform the tasks performed by the initial inventor in the preferred embodiment. In the preferred embodiment, the bids are "sealed", meaning the interested members of the co-inventor pool do not know what the other members have bid. If the initial inventor does accept any of the bids in step 915, it is determined whether all of the rights in the patent draft have been assigned in step 917. If all the rights have been allotted, the results of the bidding are finalized in an executed agreement in step 950. If interests in the patent draft remain unallotted in step 917, or the initial inventor does not accept any bids in step 915, the initial inventor counter-bids in step 920. The members of the co-inventor pool still interested in bidding enter responses to the counter-bid in step 930. The initial inventor receives the responses to the counter-bids in step 940 and determines whether to accept any of the responses to the counter-bids in step 940. If the initial inventor does not accept any of the responses, the process starts over at step 901. If the initial inventor accepts some of the responses to the counter-bid in step 945, it is determined whether there is a remaining interest in the patent draft in step 947. If there is, the process returns to step 901, and bids are solicited from the remaining participants. If the interests in the patent draft have been exhausted in step 947, the initial inventor and the chosen co-inventors finalize the results in the form of an executed agreement in step 950.

In another embodiment, the co-inventors could be chosen first, and then bid between themselves for their percentage of benefits accruing from the patent draft. In a further embodiment, the chosen co-inventors would not have the ability to drop out of the bidding. In other words, the co-inventors in that embodiment have been effectively assigned the patent

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draft as a project, but still can determine their interest in it.

In addition, the Patent Proposal Database record is not transferred to another server in another embodiment, but
5 remains in one server through all the stages, merely increasing its security level when it become a patent draft file.

There are many possible variations on the Rights Negotiation stage. It could be performed by consensus between the chosen
10 co-inventors and the initial inventor. The initial inventor may choose what form of bargaining will be used in this stage in her initial Patent Proposal Input. The results of the rights negotiation, as well as the executed agreement, is stored in the new Patent Draft file in the Patent Draft Server
15 140.

Having discussed the various steps of Rights Negotiation according to the preferred embodiment of the present invention, the stage of Patent Drafting will be discussed in the section below.

20 IV. Patent Drafting

Once rights in the patent draft have been apportioned, the actual drafting of the patent begins. As previously mentioned in section III, there is a Patent Draft file on the Patent Draft Server 140. The inventor group, consisting of the
25 initial inventor and the final co-inventors, access and interact with the file through the Patent Draft Web Server 130, which has a higher level of security than the Patent Proposal Web Server 110.

In the preferred embodiment, a network user would discover a
30 "login" opening web page when attempting to access a Patent Draft file. The login procedure involves a simple

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name/password combination, but, in other embodiments, the procedure could be complex as the relevant art allows. After the login procedure, relevant data or notes concerning the patent draft will be displayed as well as buttons leading to various "views", web pages that interact or display the Patent Draft file in different ways.

A "Draft View" will be described with reference to FIG. 10. In this view, the actual draft of the document is in the center of the screen, as shown by reference number 1001. The draft, and interaction with the draft, is similar to any word-processing program, such as MS Word or WordPerfect. In the text of the draft, the authorship of sentences and paragraphs is indicated by color, and the color legend is in the lower left-hand corner, as indicated by reference number 1005. In other words, a person looking at this view could tell that co-inventor B wrote the second paragraph on the page because the text of the second paragraph is in red, and the color legend 1005 indicates that red text was entered by co-inventor B on November 3, at 3 p.m. The color legend 1005 will change page by page so as to allow the most flexibility.

Furthermore, members of the inventor group can post messages and comments in the "margin", the area to the left and right of the draft. A comment could refer to a particular section in the draft, as does the comment indicated by reference number 1010. A comment could also be a link to a relevant reference, as shown by reference number 1020. Comments may result in replies, which may result in counter-replies, and so on. In order that the user has access to the history of commentary regarding a passage or general aspect of the draft, the preferred embodiment uses links, as indicated by reference number 1015. 1015 indicates a comment followed by several links, where each link opens up the complete text of a previous comment. The text could open up into the margin, or be in a pop-up window. The links themselves can appear as

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text indicating the author/date/time, or subject matter. In other embodiments, a scroll window could be used in order to scroll between messages in that message thread. Drawings, diagrams, graphics or pictures, such as diagram 1030, can also
5 be posted in the margin. In order to get a better view of diagram 1030, a user would double-click on it and a larger sized diagram would form in a pop-up window. Almost any type of file that is storable on computer could be posted in the margins. Again, it should be noted that different levels of
10 confidentiality could be applied to the posted materials, allowing some members of the inventor group to view some posted material while others could not.

There is also a Contributions view that displays the amount of time each member of the inventor group has spent on the draft,
15 as well as the quantity of writing each member has supplied. In the preferred embodiment, this view can be accessed by the entire inventor group and other authorized individuals, but, in other embodiments, it can be restricted to the initial inventor and authorized individuals. The Contributions view
20 shows when each member of the inventor group worked, and what exactly they did. Different types of analysis may be performed in the Contribution view, in much the same manner as the Bid Analysis web page.

25 A Meeting view is used for interactive meetings between members of the inventor group and authorized individuals. This view enables any of the means for interactive communication using a network, including instant messaging, videoconferencing, and audioconferencing. In the preferred
30 embodiment, the members of the meeting can determine whether to display the Draft view on the computer screen simultaneously with the Meeting view, which would then take the form of an inset window. Meetings would be recorded and archived. If members of the inventor group meet in person to
35 discuss the draft, the meeting could be recorded and archived

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as well. The archives would be accessible through the Meeting view. Again, it should be noted that different levels of confidentiality could be applied to participation in meetings and access of archives.

5 In the preferred embodiment, the patent drafting committee determines when the draft is in condition to be sent to be filed as a patent application or to a patent agent for preparation for filing as a patent application. In other
10 embodiments, the inventor group may decide when the draft is ready by consensus or the initial inventor may have that power. It is also possible to have management personnel make this decision. In an Internet embodiment, the company that is supplying the patent drafting facility may provide an overseer
15 who determines when the patent draft is ready, and who could indicate what needs to be done to put in proper form. Furthermore, in an Internet embodiment, the draft may be turned over to a patent agent for final preparation and review.

Several of the advantages of the preferred embodiment of the
20 present invention are clarified by the above description. First, the preferred embodiment enables individuals to collaborate over long distances. Besides the clear application to Internet collaboration, this ability is especially helpful for multinational corporations which have
25 campuses throughout the world. Second, the members of the inventor group will not have to leave their computer in order to interact with others in the inventor group. This means time will not be wasted traveling to and from meetings, or waiting to discuss issues with others working on the patent
30 draft.

As mentioned in section I, the different components in FIG. 3 can be understood as functional modules, which can be combined or further divided as necessary for implementing a particular

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embodiment. The functions may be implemented in software or hardware. Furthermore, certain procedural steps may be performed in a different sequence, according to the needs of different embodiments.

- 5 Although all three stages are performed by means of computers on a network in the preferred embodiment, one or more of the stages of the present invention could be performed through non-computer means. For example, the Rights Negotiation stage could be performed in person at a meeting of the initial
10 inventor and the co-inventor pool.

- Furthermore, the Rights Negotiation stage could be performed more than once in other embodiments. In other words, there could be an initial negotiation when the inventor group is chosen and then a final negotiation when the draft is
15 finished, when an analysis of each individual's contribution could be made. In further embodiments, there might be no Rights Negotiation stage, and the various interests in the patent draft would be assigned by management or determined by the positions of the individuals within the corporation.

20

- While the present invention has been described with respect to certain preferred embodiments, it should be understood that the invention is not limited to these particular embodiments, but, on the contrary, the invention is
25 intended to cover all modifications, equivalents, and alternatives falling within the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

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CLAIMS

1. A method for developing an inventive idea comprising the steps of:

5 creating a subscriber list, said subscriber list comprised of subscriber records, each of said subscriber records having at least a subscriber name, subscriber contact information, and subscriber qualifications;

10 receiving a proposal of an inventive idea by an initial inventor, said patent proposal including desired co-inventor qualifications;

15 creating a set of desired co-inventor qualifications; and creating a pool of co-inventors by searching for subscriber records in the subscriber list with subscriber qualifications matching the desired co-inventor qualifications.

2.. The method as recited in claim 1 further comprising the steps of:

20 contacting subscribers in the pool of co-inventors to inform said subscribers of the inventive idea proposal; and providing a forum for the pool of co-inventors and the initial inventor to communicate and to further develop the inventive idea proposal.

25 3. The method as recited in claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the subscriber list is maintained as a computer database.

30 4. The method as recited in anyone of claim 1 to 3 wherein the inventive idea proposal is transmitted over a network, said network including at least a terminal used by the initial inventor and a receiving terminal for receiving the inventive idea proposal.

5. The method as recited in anyone of claim 1 to 4 wherein the step of creating a pool of co-inventors is performed by an

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Inventive Idea Proposal Server.

6. The method as recited in claim 2 wherein the step of contacting subscribers is performed over a network, said network having subscriber terminals, each of said subscriber
5 terminals being connected to said network and accessible by one or more subscribers in the pool of co-inventors.

7. The method as recited in claim 2 or claim 6 wherein the step of providing a forum is performed over a network by an Inventive Idea Proposal Forum Server, said network having
10 subscriber terminals, each of said subscriber terminals being connected to said network and accessible by one or more subscribers in the pool of co-inventors.

8. The method as recited in claim 7 wherein the step of providing a forum further comprises:
15 providing at least one web page as the forum of the initial inventor and the pool of co-inventors;
wherein a web page is a file viewable in a World Wide Web browser; and
wherein the Inventive Idea Proposal Forum Server acts as web
20 server for said at least one web page.

9. The method as recited in anyone of claim 1 to 8, wherein the step of creating a subscriber list comprises:
contacting, by an individual on a network, a Subscriber Database;
25 creating a subscriber record for the individual on the Subscriber Database;
inputting, by the individual, information including, but not limited to, name, contact information, and qualifications into the subscriber record; and
30 storing the subscriber record on the Subscriber Database.

10. The method as recited in anyone of claim 1 to 9, wherein

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the step of creating a subscriber list comprises:
establishing non-subscriber criteria;

5 using said non-subscriber criteria to select individuals;
creating non-subscriber records for said selected individuals,
each of said non-subscriber records containing information
about a selected individual; and
maintaining said non-subscriber records on a non-Subscriber
Database.

11. The method as recited in anyone of claim 1 to 11, further
10 comprising the step of:

adding individuals to the created pool of co-inventors by
searching said non-Subscriber Database for non-subscribers
that match desired co-inventor qualifications.

12. The method as recited in claim 1, wherein each subscriber
15 record includes a confidentiality level associated with the
subscriber.

13. The method as recited in claim 12, wherein the step of
creating a set of desired co-inventor qualifications comprises
the step of:

20 establishing a confidentiality level for the inventive
idea proposal;

wherein said confidentiality level is used to eliminate a
subscriber from the pool of co-inventors if the
confidentiality level of the subscriber does not meet the
25 confidentiality level of the inventive idea proposal.

14. A system for developing an inventive idea comprising:
a network;
an Inventive Idea Proposal Server for receiving an
inventive idea proposal over the network, and for creating a
30 pool of co-inventors from a group of subscribers;
a terminal for transmitting an inventive idea proposal to
the Inventive Idea Proposal Server over the network; and

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a Subscriber Database for storing subscriber records, each of said subscriber records having at least a subscriber name, subscriber contact information, and subscriber qualifications;

5 wherein said inventive idea proposal includes qualifications desired in a co-inventor; and

wherein the Inventive Idea Proposal Server creates the pool of co-inventors by matching the desired subscriber qualifications with subscriber records having similar
10 subscriber qualifications.

15. A method for at least two inventors to negotiate for the rights in a patent draft, said patent draft embodying an invention jointly created by said at least two inventors, comprising the steps of:

15 a) soliciting bids from a pool of potential co-inventors;

b) receiving bids from the pool of potential co-inventors;

c) determining whether to accept any of the received
20 bids;

d) offering counter-bids to members of the pool of potential co-inventors whose bids were not accepted;

e) receiving responses to the offered counter-bids;

f) determining whether to accept any of the responses;

25 and

g) repeating steps (a)-(f) until a list of co-inventors is acceptable;

wherein a right in a patent draft is any present or future interest or benefit from said patent draft; and

30 wherein, when a bid, counter-bid, or response of a member of the pool of potential co-inventors is accepted, the member is removed from the pool of potential co-inventors and placed on the list of co-inventors.

16. The method as recited in claim 15, wherein steps (a),

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(b), (d), (e) are performed by a Rights Negotiation Server over a network, said network being connected to terminals accessible by the pool of potential co-inventors.

17. The method as recited in claim 15 or 16, wherein steps (c) and (f) are performed by a heuristic computer program or by an initial inventor, said initial inventor being one of the at least two inventors and having originated a proposal for the patent draft.

18. The method as recited in claim 14 to 17, wherein steps (c) and (f) are performed before or after drafting the patent draft.

19. A system for at least two inventors to negotiate for the rights in a patent draft, comprising:

a Rights Negotiation Server for soliciting bids from a pool of potential co-inventors, for receiving bids from the pool of potential co-inventors, and for receiving responses to counter-bids; and

a network connecting the Rights Negotiation Server with at least one terminal accessible by the pool of potential co-inventors;

wherein a right in a patent draft is any present or future interest or benefit from said patent draft; and

wherein, when a bid, counter-bid, or response of a member of the pool of potential co-inventors is accepted, the member is removed from the pool of potential co-inventors and placed on the list of co-inventors.

20. A method for drafting a patent application comprising the steps of:

writing, by members of a pool of co-inventors, portions of a patent draft to a patent draft file in a Patent Draft Server; and

posting, by members of a pool of co-inventors,

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information concerning the patent draft to the patent draft file;

wherein the Patent Draft Server is connected to a network and members of the pool of co-inventors have access to
5 terminals that are connected to the network; and

wherein the patent draft file comprises at least a list of co-inventors, a word-processing file of the patent draft, and the posted information concerning the patent draft.

21. The method as recited in claim 20, wherein the posted
10 information is computer-readable files, including, but not limited to, text, word-processing files, graphics files, audio files, and video files.

22. The method as recited in claim 20 or 21, further comprising the step of:

15 creating at least one web page for the pool of co-inventors to use to access the patent draft file;

wherein the at least one web page provides a means for the pool of co-inventors and the initial inventor to post information concerning the patent draft to the patent draft
20 file; and

wherein additions, deletions, and edits of the patent draft file are recorded in the patent draft file.

23. The method as recited in claim 20 or 21, further comprising the step of:

25 creating at least one web page for the pool of co-inventors to use to access patent draft files;

wherein the at least one web page is stored on a Patent Draft Web Server;

wherein the Patent Draft Web Server provides a means for the
30 pool of co-inventors and the initial inventor to post information concerning the patent draft to the patent draft file; and

wherein additions, deletions, and edits of the patent

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draft file are recorded in the patent draft file.

24. A system for drafting a patent application comprising:

a plurality of terminals connected to a network, at least one of said terminal being accessible to members of a pool of co-inventors;

a Patent Draft Server for storing a patent draft file; and

a Patent Draft Web Server connected to said network and connected to said Patent Draft Server for providing access to said patent draft file;

wherein the patent draft file comprises at least a list of co-inventors, a word-processing file of a patent draft application, and posted information concerning the patent draft application; and

wherein members of a pool of co-inventors write portions of the patent draft application and post information concerning the patent draft application to the patent draft file by means for the Patent Draft Web Server.

25. A method of creating a patent draft application comprising the steps of:

a) creating a subscriber list, said subscriber list comprised of subscriber records, each of said subscriber records having at least a subscriber name, subscriber contact information, and subscriber qualifications;

b) receiving a proposal of a patent idea by an initial inventor, said patent proposal including desired co-inventor qualifications;

c) creating a pool of potential co-inventors by searching for subscriber records in the subscriber list with subscriber qualifications matching the desired co-inventor qualifications;

d) contacting subscribers in the pool of potential co-inventors to inform said subscribers of the patent proposal;

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- e) providing a forum for the pool of potential co-inventors and the initial inventor to communicate and to further develop the patent proposal;
- f) determining, at any time, co-inventors from the pool
5 of potential co-inventors and the initial inventor, said co-inventors being contributors to a patent draft application based on the patent proposal;
- g) apportioning, at any time, rights in the patent draft application among the co-inventors, wherein a right in a
10 patent draft application is any present or future interest or benefit from said patent draft application;
- h) writing, by at least one co-inventor, the patent draft application; and
- i) posting, by at least one co-inventor, information
15 concerning the patent draft so that at least one other co-inventor may access the posted information.

26. The method as recited in claim 25, wherein step (g) comprises:

- 20 soliciting bids from the pool of potential co-inventors;
receiving bids from the pool of potential co-inventors;
determining whether to accept any of the received bids;
offering counter-bids to members of the pool of potential co-inventors whose bids were not accepted;
receiving responses to the offered counter-bids;
25 determining whether to accept any of the responses; and
repeating the above steps until a list of co-inventors is acceptable;
- wherein, when a bid, counter-bid, or response of a member of the pool of potential co-inventors is accepted, the member is
30 removed from the pool of potential co-inventors and placed on the list of co-inventors.

27. A system for creating a patent draft application comprising:

- a Subscriber Database for storing subscriber records,

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each of said subscriber records having at least a subscriber name, subscriber contact information, and subscriber qualifications;

5 a Patent Proposal Server for receiving a patent proposal from an initial inventor, said patent proposal including qualifications desired in a co-inventor, for creating a pool of potential co-inventors from a group of subscribers by watching the desired co-inventor qualifications with subscriber records having similar subscriber qualifications, and for creating a patent proposal file from the patent proposal, said patent proposal file including at least the patent proposal, a list of the members in the pool of potential co-inventors, and data generated by the pool of potential co-inventors and the initial inventor;

15 a Rights Negotiation Server for soliciting bids from a pool of potential co-inventors, for receiving bids from the pool of potential co-inventors, and for receiving responses to counter-bids, whereby the pool of potential co-inventors and the initial inventor negotiate for rights in a patent draft made from a patent proposal, thereby creating a list of co-inventors; and

25 a Patent Draft Server for storing a patent draft file, said patent draft file including at least a list of co-inventors, a word-processing file of a patent draft application, and posted information concerning the patent draft application, whereby members of a pool of co-inventors and the initial inventor write portions of the patent draft application and post information concerning the patent draft application;

30 wherein a right in a patent draft is any present or future interest or benefit from said patent draft; and

wherein, when a bid, counter-bid, or response of a member of the pool of potential co-inventors is accepted, the member is removed from the pool of potential co-inventors and placed on the list of co-inventors.

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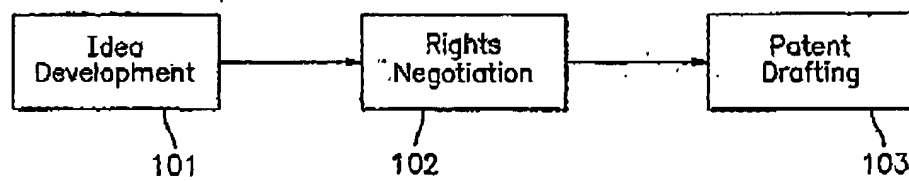


FIG. 1

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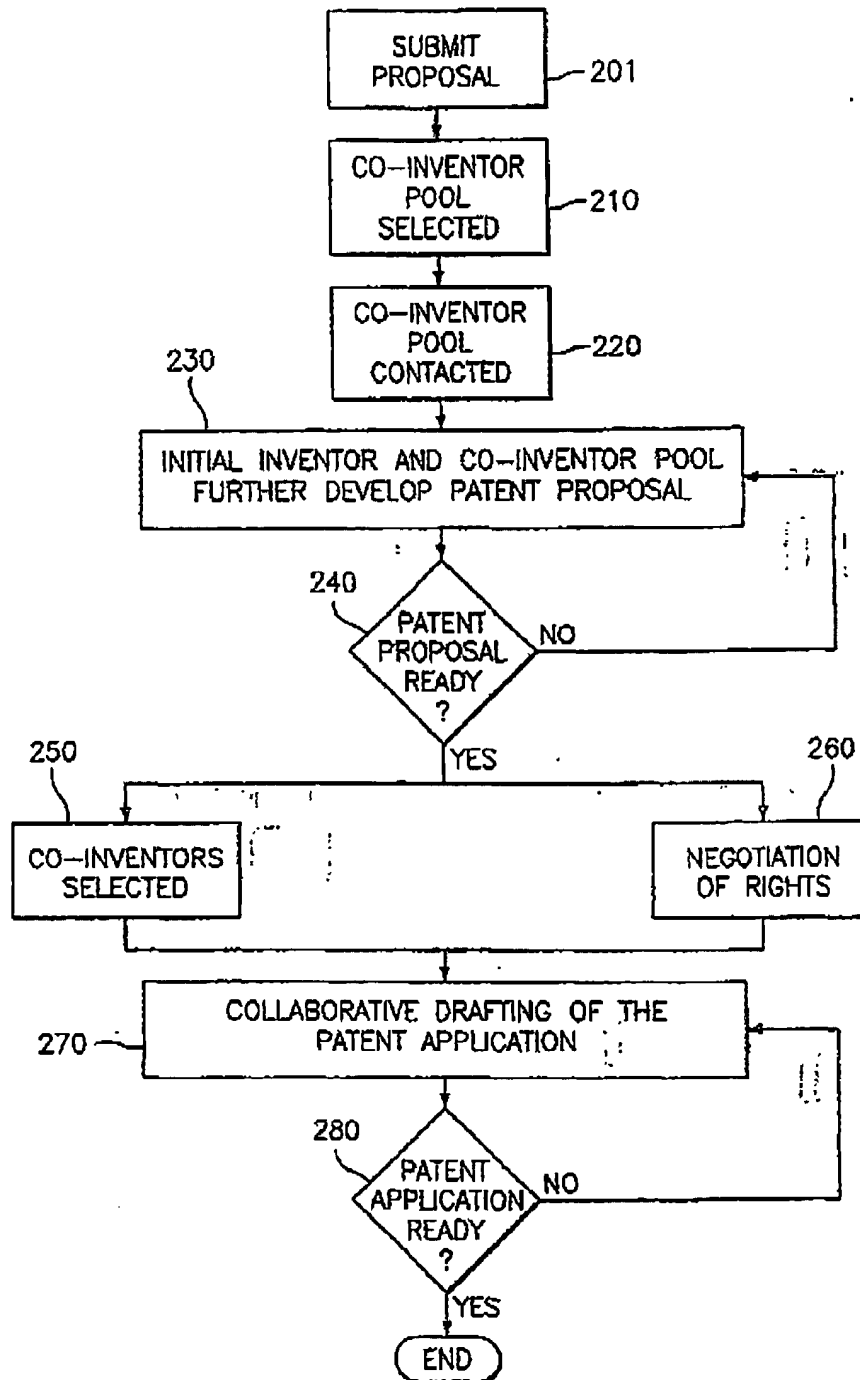


FIG. 2

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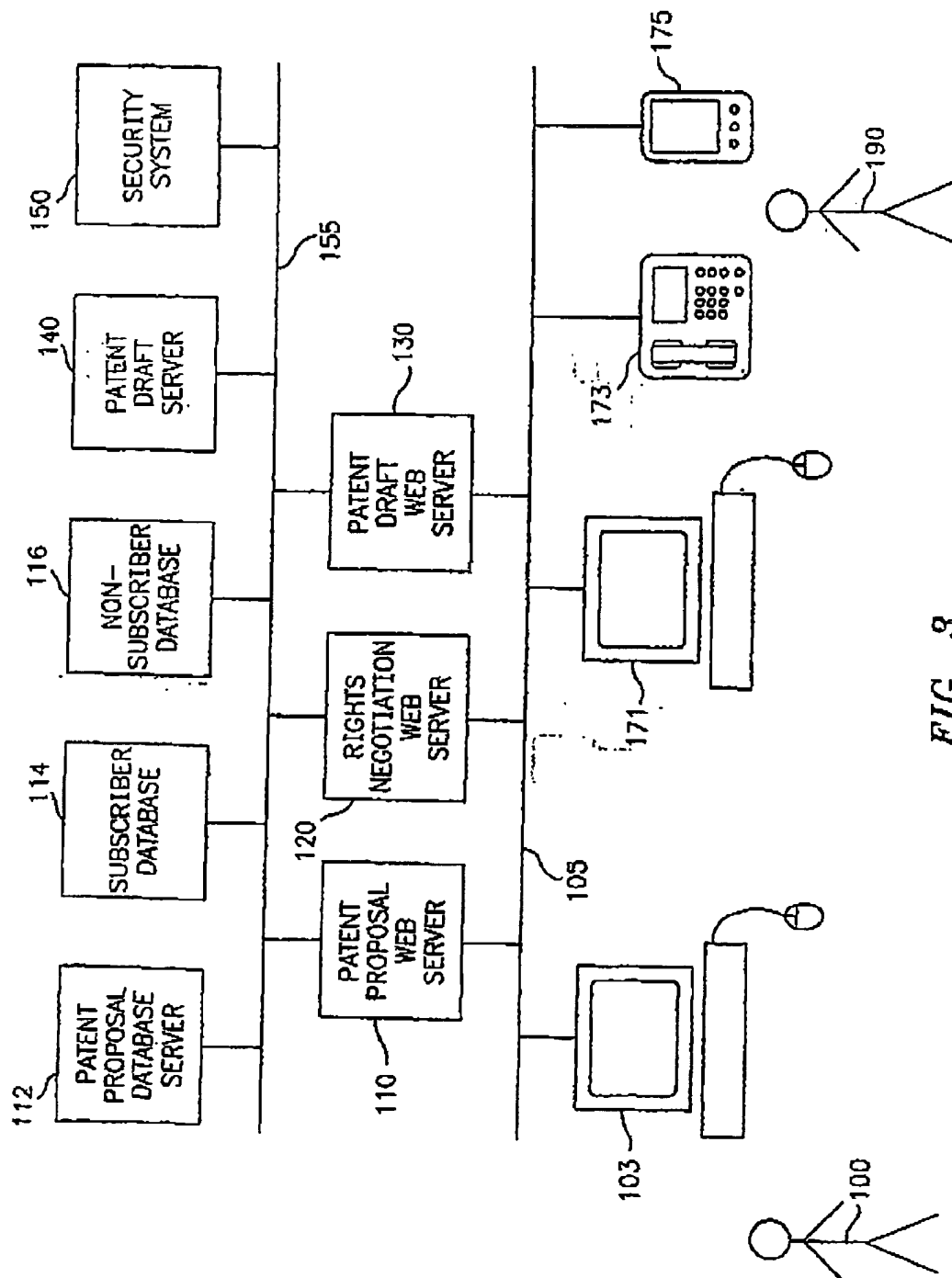


FIG. 3

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EMPLOYEE ID	
NAME	
POSITION	
DEPARTMENT	
WORK LOCATION	
WORK CONTACT INFORMATION	
CONFIDENTIALITY LEVEL	
RESTRICTIONS	
WORK HISTORY	
TECHNICAL SKILLS	
EDUCATION	

FIG. 4

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SUBSCRIPTION DATA

AREA(S) OF EXPERTISE

PROGRAMMING
ELECTRONICS

AREA(S) OF INTEREST

OPTO-ELECTRONIC SWITCHES

LEVEL OF COMMITMENT

30 HOURS OVER 2 MO. PERIOD

510

EMPLOYEE INFORMATION

NAME: EDNA FERNBACH

POSITION: SENIOR PROGRAMMER

DEPARTMENT: O.S. DEVELOPMENT

LOCATION: ROOM 571
BLOG. C
LA JOLLA

CONTACT: edna@company.net
(619)555-1212

CONFIDENTIALITY LEVEL: SA

RESTRICTIONS

TECHNICAL SKILLS

WORK HISTORY

EDUCATION

520

PATENT EXPERIENCE

PATENTS:

SXR-38291 (VIEW)

PQN-50035 (VIEW)

STP-68991 (VIEW)

SUMMARY- PATENTS:

PROPOSED: 3

CO-INVENTED: 2

NO. OF YEARS: 5

WRITING ABILITY: 32

TEAMWORK: FAIR

FAIR

POST

FIG. 5

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PATENT PROPOSAL DESCRIPTION

KEY:

SUGGESTED
TITLE:

FIELD OF INVENTION

PROBLEM FORMULATION

☐ A NEED FOR...
☐ A LACKING OF...
☐ A LEAP FORWARD IN...
☐ OTHER...

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF IDEA

CO-INVENTOR REQUIREMENTS

620

AREA(S) OF
EXPERTISE:

TECHNICAL
SKILLS:

EDUCATION:

WRITING ABILITY:

PATENT
EXPERIENCE:

LEVEL OF CONFIDENTIALITY:

STATUS: PRIOR ART

PROJECT:

FIG. 6

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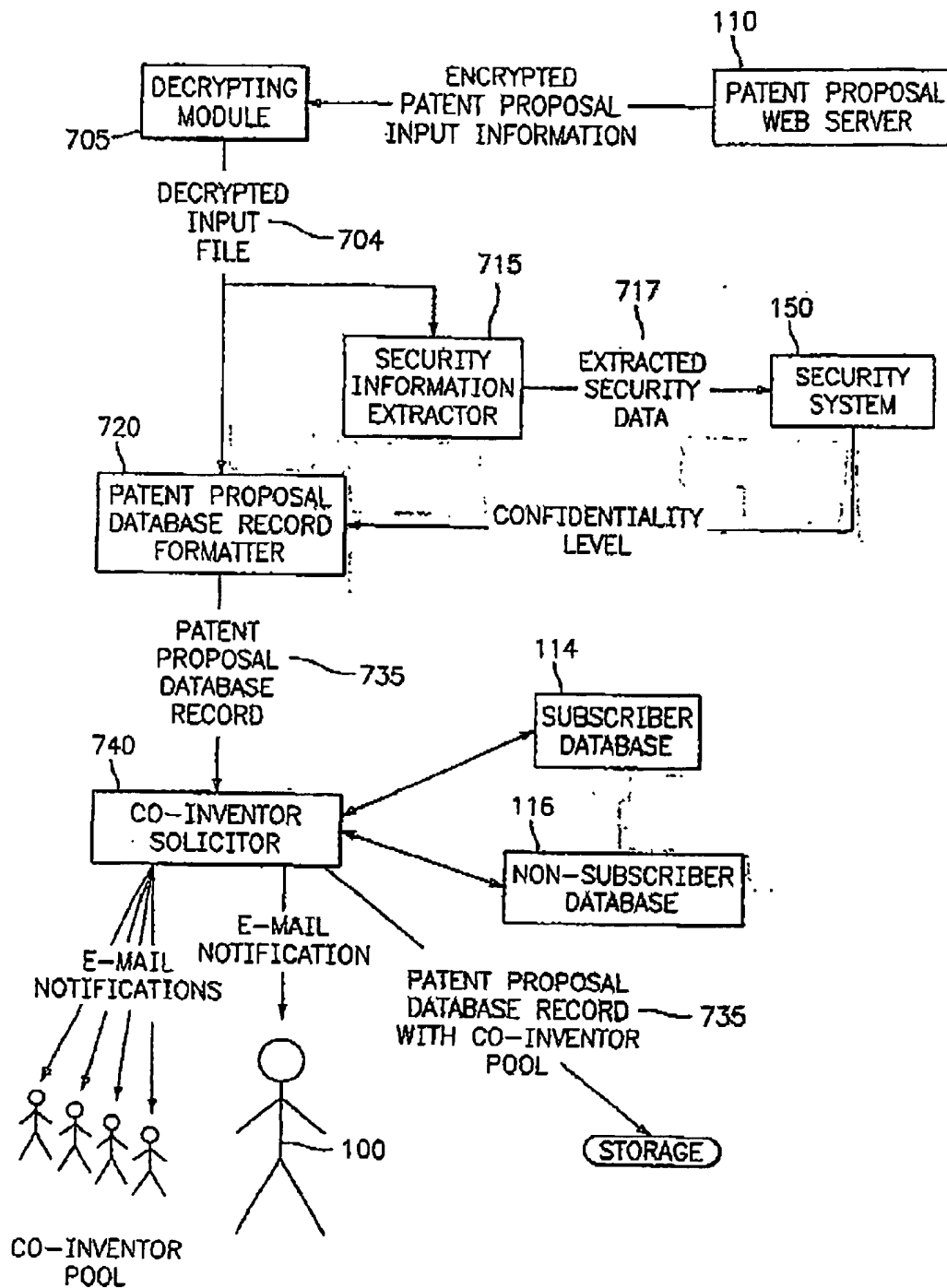


FIG. 7

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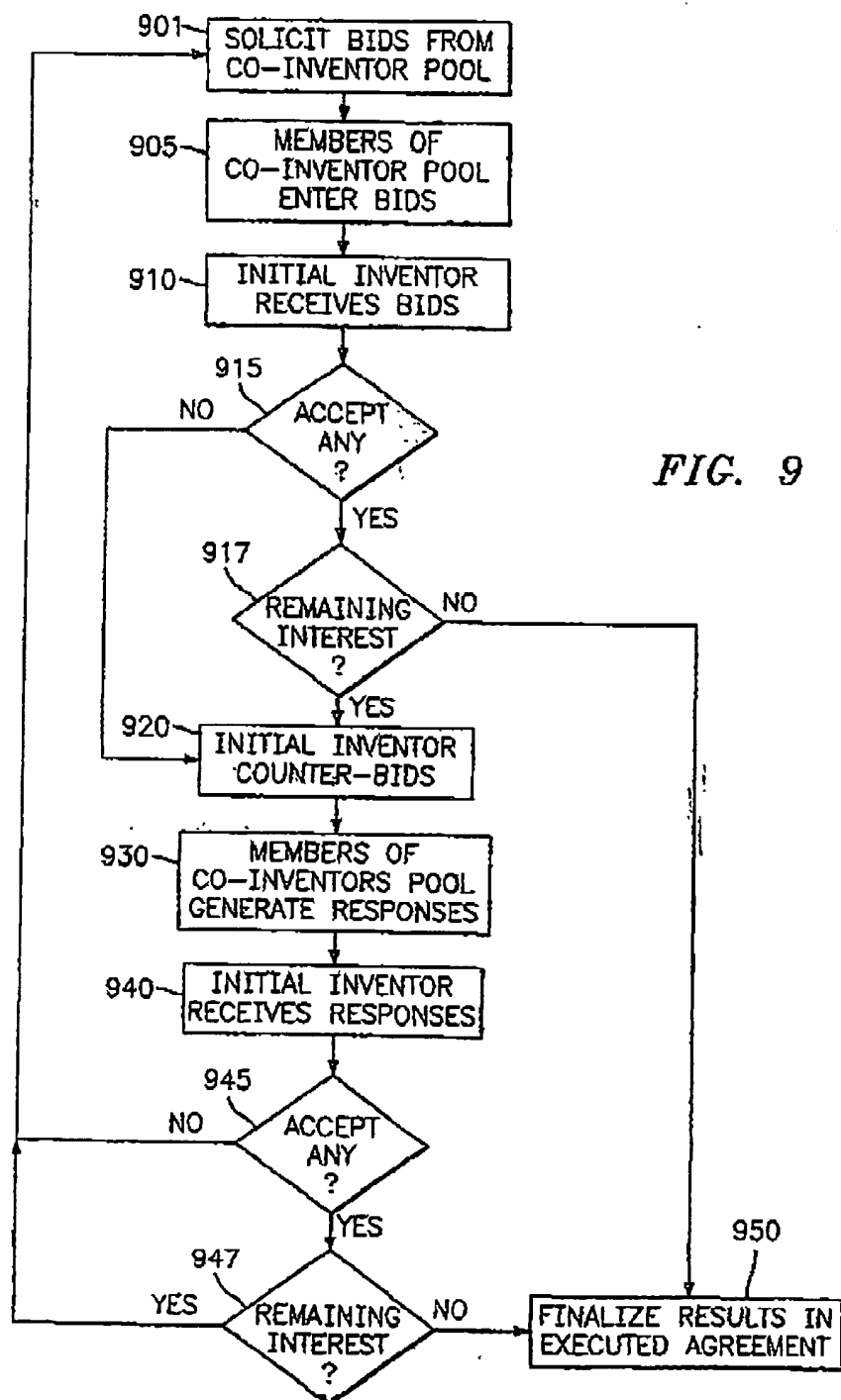
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<u>FIELD OF INVENTION</u> <input type="text"/>	
<u>PROBLEM FORMULATION</u> <input type="radio"/> A NEED FOR... <input type="radio"/> A LACKING OF... <input type="radio"/> A LEAP FORWARD IN... <input type="radio"/> OTHER... <input type="radio"/> BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF IDEA	
<u>STATUS:</u> <input type="text"/>	<u>PRIOR ART</u> <input type="text"/>
<u>PROJECT:</u> <input type="text"/>	
<div><div>FROM: DR. RICHARDSON SUBJECT: VIDEO CONFERENCE IS THE CONFERENCE STILL ON?</div><div>FROM: FRANK VITAKI SUBJECT: MODULARITY DOES DRAWING #2 USE THE RIGHT TIA SPECS?</div><div>SUBJECT: <input type="text"/></div></div>	
<div>COMMENT <input type="text"/></div> <div>DRAWING <input type="text"/></div> <div>VIDEO CONFERENCE <input type="text"/></div> <div>AUDIO FILE <input type="text"/></div> <div>COMPUTER FILE <input type="text"/></div> <div>AUDIO CONFERENCE <input type="text"/></div> <div>NOTE WITH RELEVANT LINK <input type="text"/></div> <div>INSTANT MESSENGER <input type="text"/></div>	

FIG. 8

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PCT/EP01/07354

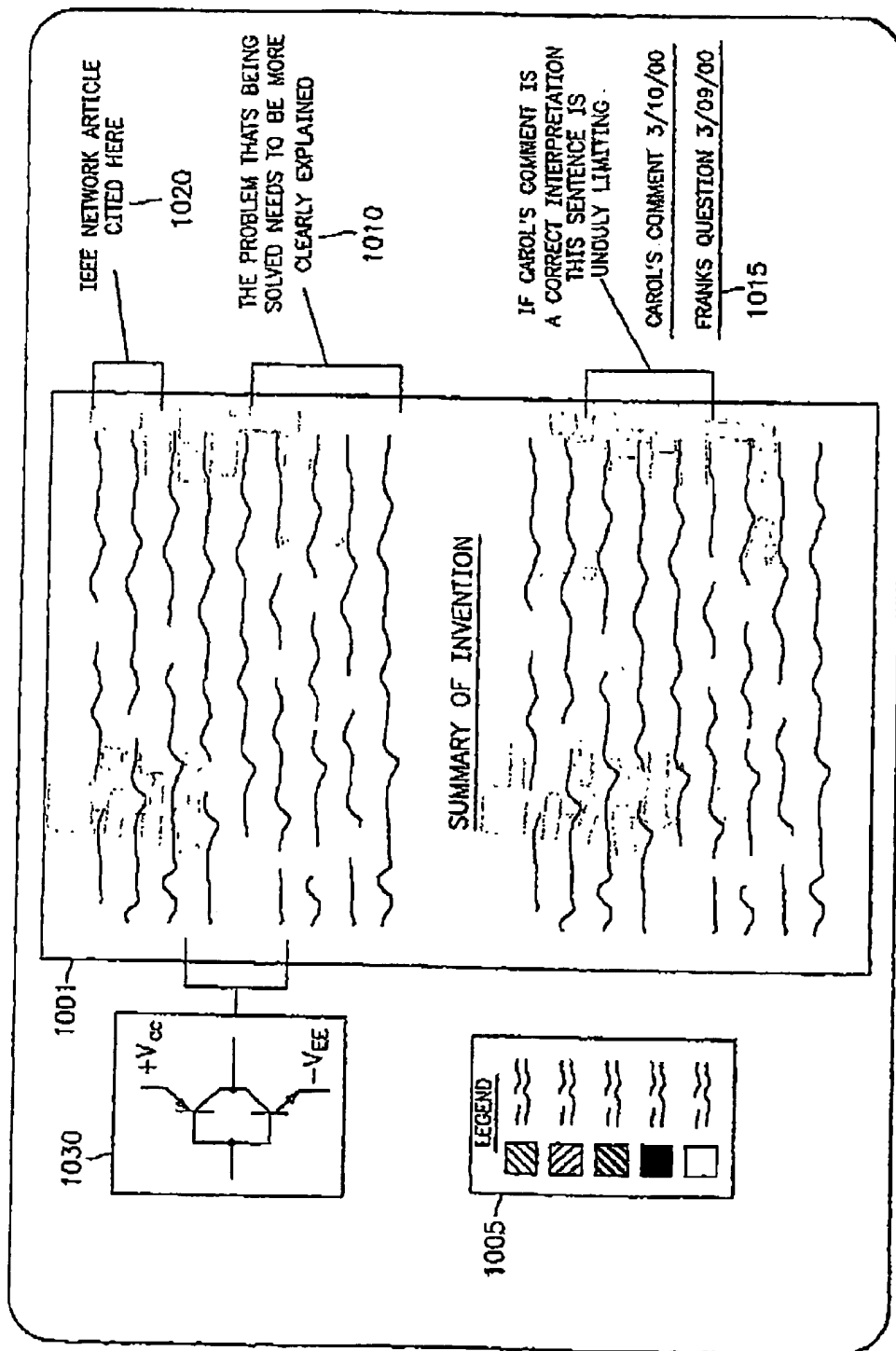


FIG. 10

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

DECLARATION OF NON-ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 17(2)(a), Rules 13ter.1(c) and Rule 39)


Applicant's or agent's file reference YOR900204/CB	IMPORTANT DECLARATION	Date of mailing (day/month/year) 30/10/2001
International application No. PCT/EP 01/07354	International filing date (day/month/year) 27/06/2001	(Earliest) Priority date (day/month/year) 12/07/2000
International Patent Classification (IPC) or both national classification and IPC		GO6F17/60
Applicant INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION		

This International Searching Authority hereby declares, according to Article 17(2)(a), that no international search report will be established on the international application for the reasons indicated below

1. ☒ The subject matter of the international application relates to:
 - a. ☐ scientific theories.
 - b. ☐ mathematical theories
 - c. ☐ plant varieties.
 - d. ☐ animal varieties.
 - e. ☐ essentially biological processes for the production of plants and animals, other than microbiological processes and the products of such processes.
 - f. ☒ schemes, rules or methods of doing business.
 - g. ☐ schemes, rules or methods of performing purely mental acts.
 - h. ☐ schemes, rules or methods of playing games.
 - i. ☐ methods for treatment of the human body by surgery or therapy.
 - j. ☐ methods for treatment of the animal body by surgery or therapy.
 - k. ☐ diagnostic methods practised on the human or animal body.
 - l. ☐ mere presentations of information.
 - m. ☐ computer programs for which this International Searching Authority is not equipped to search prior art.
2. ☐ The failure of the following parts of the international application to comply with prescribed requirements prevents a meaningful search from being carried out:

☐ the description
 ☐ the claims
 ☐ the drawings
3. ☐ The failure of the nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence failing to comply with the standard provided for in Annex C of the Administrative Instructions prevents a meaningful search from being carried out:

☐ the written form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.
 ☐ the computer readable form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.
4. Further comments:

Name and mailing address of the International Searching Authority  European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL-2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 851 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3010	Authorized officer Lucia Van Pinxteren
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Form PCT/ISA/203 (July 1998)

International Application No. PCT/EP 01/07354

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 203

The claims relate to subject matter for which no search is required according to Rule 39 PCT. Given that the claims are formulated in terms of such subject matter or merely specify commonplace features relating to its technological implementation, the search examiner could not establish any technical problem which might potentially have required an inventive step to overcome. Hence it was not possible to carry out a meaningful search into the state of the art (Art. 17(2)(a)(i) and (ii) PCT; see Guidelines Part B Chapter VIII, 1-6).

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure. If the application proceeds into the regional phase before the EPO, the applicant is reminded that a search may be carried out during examination before the EPO (see EPO Guideline C-VI, 8.5), should the problems which led to the Article 17(2) declaration be overcome.